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6 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
 7 **FOR DISTRICT OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA**

8 BAO YI YANG, WEI WANG, AND LIANG  
 9 XIAN FU

10 Plaintiffs,  
 11 vs.  
 12 SHANGHAI GOURMET, LLC, dba  
 SHANGHAI GOURMET, XU LIANG SHEN,  
 13 BO JUAN LIU, and DOES 1-10

14 Defendants

Case No.: C07-04482 JL

15 **FISRT AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR  
 DAMAGE**

16 1). Violation of California Labor Code §1194;  
 2). Violations of The Fair Labor Standards Act  
 (Non-payment of overtime); 3) Failure to  
 Provide Meal Period in Violation of Labor Code  
 §226.7; 4) "Waiting Time" Penalties under  
 California Labor Code §203; 5) For Restitution  
 of Unpaid Wages in Violation of California  
 Unfair Trade Practices Act under Business and  
 Professions Code § 17203; and 6) Fraudulent  
 Conveyance under Civil Code § 3439.04 and  
 3439.05.

17 Plaintiffs, BAO YI YANG ("YI"), WEI WANG ("WANG"), AND LIANG XIAN FU  
 ("FU"), for their complaint, allege as follows:

18 **NATURE OF CLAIM**

19 1. This is a complaint by former employees against their ex-employer, Defendants  
 20 SHANGHAI GOURMET, LLC dba SHANGHAI GOURMET ("SHANGHAI GOURMET") for  
 21 damages arising out of their employer's failure to pay overtime as required by the Fair Labor  
 22 Standards Act and the California Wage Orders and statutes. The Plaintiffs seek compensatory  
 23 damages for unpaid wages in addition to liquidated damages under Title 29 U.S.C. § 216(b),  
 24 damages under California Labor Code §226.7 for failure to provide meal and rest periods,  
 25 waiting time penalties under California Labor Code §§ 203, and attorney's fees, costs, and pre

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1 judgment interest pursuant to California Labor Code § 1194(a) and 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).  
 2 Plaintiffs also seek restitution under California Unfair Trade Practices Act under California  
 3 Business and Professions Code § 17203.

#### 4 PARTIES

5       2. At all times relevant herein, Plaintiffs BAO YI YANG, WEI WANG, AND  
 6 LIANG-XIAN FU were individuals resident of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California,  
 7 and were employees of Defendants SHANGHAI GOURMET

8       3. At all times relevant herein, Plaintiff FU was an employee of defendant  
 9 SHANGHAI GOURMET.

10      4. Defendant SHANGHAI GOURMET, LLC is a California corporation doing  
 11 business under a fictitious name SHANGHAI GOURMET in Walnut Creek, California.  
 12 According to information and belief, individual defendants XU LIANG SHEN and BO JUAN  
 13 LIU, are officers, owners or employees of SHANGHAI GOURMET having control over the  
 14 Plaintiffs' work conditions and work situations, and some are sued fictitiously because their  
 identities are not yet known to the Plaintiffs.

#### 15 GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

16      5. At all times relevant herein, Plaintiffs were employees of Defendant SHANGHAI  
 17 GOURMET, a restaurant doing business in Contra Costa County, California.

18      6. During the course of Plaintiffs' employment with SHANGHAI GOURMET,  
 19 Plaintiffs regularly worked in excess of 8 hours per day and more than 40 hours per week.

20      7. Plaintiffs were paid on a salary basis.

21      8. Plaintiffs did not perform "exempt" duties in their positions as cooks with  
 22 SHANGHAI GOURMET and thus were not subject to any exemption under the Fair Labor  
 23 Standards Act and California Labor Code.

24      9. Individual Defendants XU LIANG SHEN and BO JUAN LIU are liable for the  
 25 acts of SHANGHAI GOURMET as the alter egos of SHANGHAI GOURMET. Recognition of  
 the privilege of separate existence would promote injustice because these individual defendants

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have in bad faith dominated and controlled SHANGHAI GOURMET. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Defendants XU LIANG SHEN and BO JUAN LIU, have:

- a. Commingled funds and other assets of SHANGHAI GOURMET and their funds and other assets for their own convenience and to assist in evading the payment of obligations;
  - b. Diverted funds and other assets of SHANGHAI GOURMET to other than corporate uses;
  - c. Treated the assets of the SHANGHAI GOURMET as their own;
  - d. Failed to obtain authority to issue shares or to subscribe to issue shares of SHANGHAI GOURMET;
  - e. Failed to maintain minutes or adequate corporate records of SHANGHAI GOURMET;
  - f. Failed to adequately capitalize or provide any assets to SHANGHAI GOURMET, LLC; and
  - g. Diverted assets from SHANGHAI GOURMET to themselves to the detriment of creditors, including Plaintiffs and other employees.

## COUNT ONE

## *Violation of California Labor Code, Non Payment Of Overtime*

Labor Code §510

10. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations of paragraphs 1-9 as if fully stated herein.

11. At all relevant times herein, Plaintiffs' employment was subject to California Labor Code §§ 1194 and 510, and the applicable Wage Orders promulgated by the California Industrial Welfare Commission pursuant to Labor Code § 1173, which required all employees to be paid overtime for work performed in excess of forty hours per week or eight hours per day, unless specifically exempted by the law.

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12. During their employment with the Defendants, although Plaintiffs regularly worked in excess of forty hours per week and in excess of eight hours per day, Plaintiffs received only straight time from Defendants for these overtime hours.

13. During the period that Plaintiffs were employed with Defendants, Defendants knowingly caused, suffered and permitted Plaintiffs to regularly work in excess of forty hours per week and eight hours per day without paying Plaintiffs one and one half, or double of Plaintiffs' regular rate of pay.

14. By not paying overtime wages in compliance with the state law, Defendants violated Plaintiffs' rights under the law, specifically California Labor Code § 1194.

15. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' failure to pay proper wages under the California Wage Orders, Plaintiffs incurred general damages in the form of lost overtime wages in the amount to be proved at trial.

16. Defendants had been aware of the existence and requirements of the California Labor Code §§ 510 and 1194 and the Wage Orders, and willfully, knowingly and intentionally failed to pay Plaintiffs the overtime compensation due to them at the time their employment ended.

17. Plaintiffs were required to retain attorneys for the purpose of bringing this action and are entitled to an award of attorney's fees and pre-judgment interest pursuant to California Labor Code § 1194(a).

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as set forth below.

## COUNT TWO

### *Violation of the Fair Labor Standards Ac.*

29 U.S.C. §201, et seq.

18. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations of paragraphs 1-17 as if fully stated herein.

19. At all relevant times herein, Plaintiffs' employment was subject to the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended ("FLSA"), 29 U.S.C. § 201, et seq. and the

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1 Plaintiffs were individual employees covered by virtue of their direct engagement in interstate  
 2 commerce or in production of goods for commerce or by their employment with Defendants,  
 3 who were, at all times relevant, an enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods  
 4 for commerce as defined by 29 U.S.C. § 203(s).

5 20. FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 207 requires all employees to be paid overtime for work  
 performed in excess of forty hours per week, unless specifically exempted by the law.

6 21. Although Plaintiffs were not so exempt during their employment with  
 Defendants, Defendants knowingly caused, suffered, and permitted Plaintiffs to regularly work  
 7 in excess of forty hours per week without paying Plaintiffs one and one half of Plaintiffs' regular  
 8 rates of pay.

9 22. By not paying overtime wages in compliance with FLSA, Defendants violated  
 Plaintiffs' rights under FLSA.

10 23. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' failure to pay proper wages under  
 the FLSA, Plaintiffs incurred general damages in the form of lost overtime wages in an amount  
 11 to be proved at trial.

12 24. Defendants intentionally, with reckless disregard for their responsibilities under  
 the FLSA, and without good cause, failed to pay Plaintiffs their proper pay, and thus defendants  
 13 are liable to Plaintiffs for liquidated damages in an amount equal to their lost overtime wages  
 14 pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) of the FLSA.

15 25. Plaintiffs were required to retain attorneys for bringing this action and are entitled  
 to an award of reasonable attorney's fees pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) of the FLSA equal to  
 16 their respective lost overtime wages.

17 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as set forth below.

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2                   **COUNT THREE**  
3                   *Failure to Provide Meal/Rest Periods*  
4                   *California Labor Code § 226.7*

5                 26. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-25 as  
6 if fully restated hereinafter.

7                 27. At all relevant times herein, Plaintiffs' employment with Defendants was subject  
8 to the provisions of California Labor Code § 226.7, which requires employers to provide  
9 employees a ten minute rest period for every four hours worked and a thirty-minute meal break  
for every five hours worked, unless expressly exempted.

10                28. During their employment with Defendants Plaintiffs worked at least 10 hours a  
11 day, and were not provided any rest/meal periods as required by law.

12                29. For each time that Plaintiffs were not provided the required rest or meal period,  
13 they are entitled to recover one additional hour of pay at each employee's regular rate of  
14 compensation pursuant to California Labor Code section 226.7.

15                30. Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to payment, in an amount to be proved at trial,  
16 with Defendants liable for an extra hour of pay for each meal and/or rest period missed by  
17 Plaintiffs.

18                31. Plaintiffs are also entitled to payment of their reasonable attorney's fees and costs  
19 of suit incurred in recovering the additional pay pursuant to California Labor Code section 218.5,  
20 and interest pursuant to California Labor Code section 218.6.

21 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as set forth below.

22                   **COUNT FOUR**  
23                   *Penalty for Failure to Pay Wages at Termination*  
24                   *California Labor Code § 203*

25                 32. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations of paragraphs 1-31 as if fully  
stated herein.

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1       33. At the time Plaintiffs' employment with Defendants terminated, Defendants owed  
 2 Plaintiffs in certain unpaid overtime wages.

3       34. Failure to pay proper wages at an employee's termination as required by Labor  
 4 Code §201 subjects the employer to penalties provided for in Labor Code § 203, up to 30 days of  
 5 wages.

6       35. As of this date these wages have not been paid, thus making defendants liable to  
 7 Plaintiffs for penalties equal to thirty (30) days wages in an amount to be proved at trial.

8                   WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as set forth below.

9                   **COUNT FIVE**

10                  *For Restitution of Unpaid Overtime Wages  
 11                   in Violation of California's Unfair Trade Practices Act*

12                  *Business and Profession Code § 17203*

13       36. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations of paragraphs 1-35 as if  
 14 fully stated herein.

15       37. At all times relevant herein, Plaintiffs' employment with Defendants was subject  
 16 to California Labor Code and applicable Wage Orders promulgated by the California Industrial  
 17 Welfare Commission, which required all employees to be paid overtime for work performed in  
 18 excess of forty hours per week or eight hours per day unless specifically exempted by the law.

19       38. At all times relevant herein, defendants were subject to the California Unfair  
 20 Trade Practices Act (California Business and Professions Code §§17000 et seq.), but failed to  
 21 pay the Plaintiffs overtime pay as required by applicable California Labor Code and applicable  
 22 Wage Orders.

23       39. During the period Plaintiffs were employed with the Defendants, Defendants  
 24 failed to pay Plaintiffs legally required overtime pay to which they were legally entitled from  
 25 Defendants, with Defendants keeping to themselves the amount which should have been paid to  
 Plaintiffs.

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40. By doing so, Defendants violated California Unfair Trade Practices Act, Business and Professions Code §17200, *et seq.* by committing acts prohibited by applicable California Wage Orders as well as FLSA, and thus giving them a competitive advantage over other employers and businesses with whom defendants were in competition and who were in compliance with the law.

41. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' failure to pay the required overtime pay, the Plaintiffs' rights under the law were violated and the Plaintiffs incurred general damages in the form of unpaid wages to which they were legally entitled.

42. Defendants had been aware of the existence and requirements of the Unfair Trade Practices Act and the requirements of state and federal wage and hours laws, but willfully, knowingly, and intentionally failed to pay Plaintiffs overtime pay due.

43. Plaintiffs, having been illegally deprived of the overtime pay to which they were legally entitled, herein seek restitution of such wages pursuant to the Business and Professions Code §17203.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as set forth below.

## COUNT SIX

## *Fraudulent Conveyance*

### *Civil Code § 3439.04 & § 3439.05*

44. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations of paragraphs 1-48 as if fully stated herein.

45. According to information and belief, Defendant SHANGHAI GOURMET had received substantial amount of cash proceeds in the course of restaurant business over years since the inception of Defendant SHANGHAI GOURMET. Instead of counting such cash receipts as its corporate assets and entering such cash receipts on its corporate books, Defendant SHANGHAI GOURMET had allowed and permitted and continues to allow and permit

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Defendants XU LIANG SHEN and BO JUAN LIU to take such cash proceeds directly from cash register, and diverted such corporate assets to their personal use without requiring them to pay adequate consideration.

4        46. Such siphoning of corporate funds had rendered Defendant SHANGHAI  
5 GOURMET insolvent in that Defendant Shanghai Gourmet was left without sufficient funds to  
6 meet its obligation for wages owed to its employees . As such, the diversion of cash proceeds  
7 from Defendant SHANGHAI GOURMET constitutes fraudulent conveyance under California  
8 Civil Code §§ 3439.04 and 3439.05.

9       47. Therefore, Plaintiffs are entitled to judgment recovering cash amounts diverted  
10 from Defendant SHANGHAI GOURMET to Defendants XU LIANG SHEN and BO JUAN  
11 LIU.

## **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

13 WHEREFORE, the Plaintiffs pray judgment against the defendants and demand as  
14 follows:

1. For compensatory damages in unpaid overtime wages;
  2. For liquidated damages equal to unpaid overtime wages owed;
  3. For pre-judgment interest of 10% on the unpaid overtime compensation and unpaid wages pursuant to California Labor Code §§ 1194(a) & 218.5.
  4. For additional wages for failure to provide required meal/rest periods as required by California law together with prejudgment interest of 10% per annum pursuant to California Code § & 218.6;
  5. For waiting time penalty damages of thirty days wages pursuant to California Labor Code § 203;
  6. For unpaid overtime and unpaid meal and rest period premiums and other civil penalties authorized under Labor Code § 558;
  6. For restitution of unpaid overtime pay pursuant to California Business and Professions

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Code §17203;

7. For reasonable attorney's fees pursuant to California Labor Code §1194(a), California Labor Code § 2699(g) and 29 U.S.C. §216(b) of the FLSA.

8. For costs of suit herein.

9. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem appropriate.

Dated: August 1, 2008

By: /s/ Adam Wang  
Attorney for Plaintiffs

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